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ABSTRACT

The major portion of the socument consists of a listing of medical terminology useful to personnel working with young handicapped children and their parents. Definitions for all terms and indications of pronunciation for the more difficult terms are given. A briefer section of the glossary defines the various branches or specialities of medicine, some common modes of treatment, common abbreviations, and words used to describe general patient states or conditions. (KW)

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THE DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

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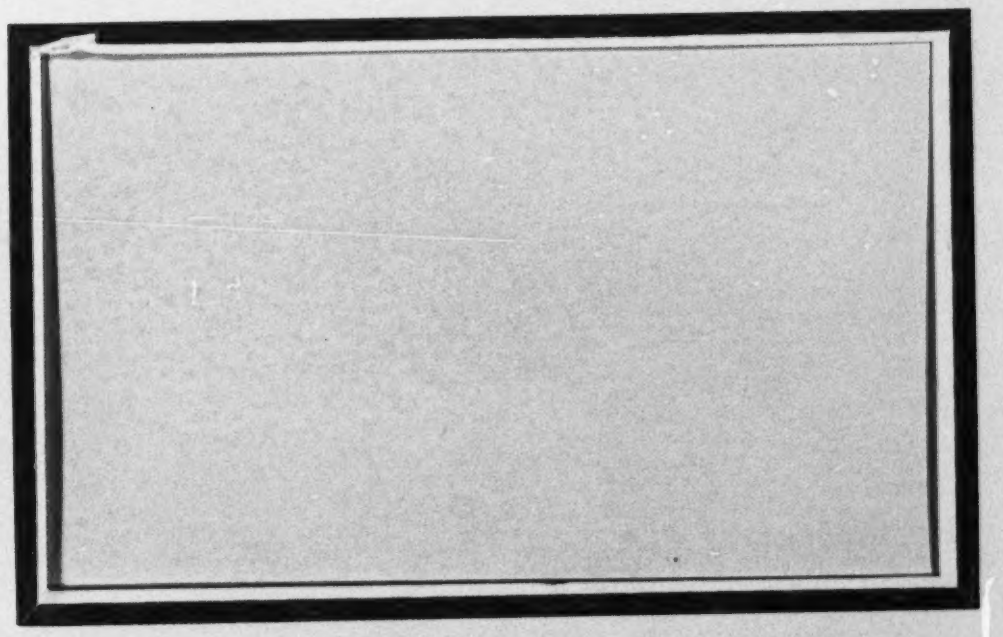

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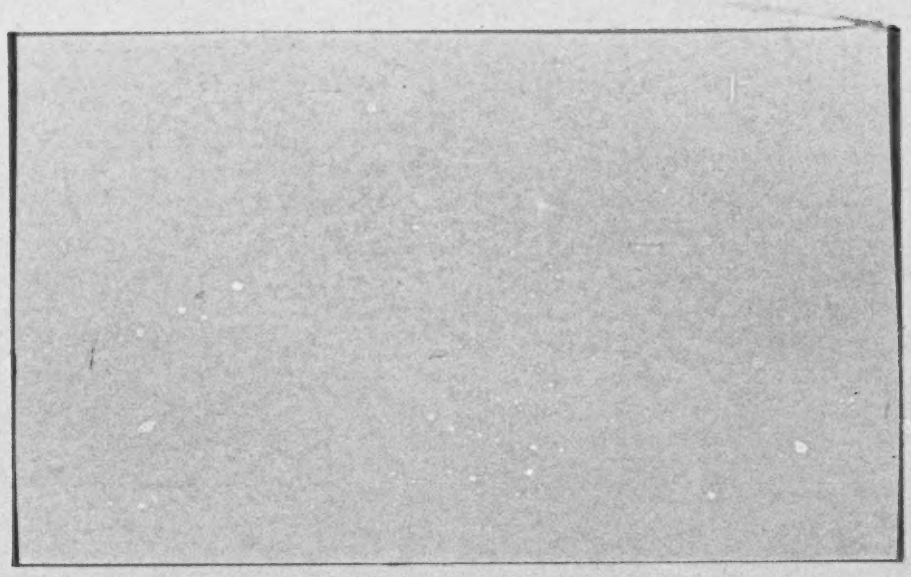

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P R E S E N T S

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GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS FOR PERSONNEL WORKING WITH PRESCHOOL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

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- PART A -

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY WITH DEFINITIONS[1]

abduction	The act of moving away from a center or middle point.
abductor	A muscle that abducts.
aberration	A deviation, usually regarded as abnormal.
ability	Actual power, whether inherited or acquired, to perform an act.
academic aptitude	Combination of abilities needed for school work.
Achilles tendon	Tendon connecting calf muscle to heel bone (calcaneous).
achondroplasia (ah-ken-dro-pla'ze-ah)	A disease of the skeleton beginning in fetal life and producing a form of dwarfism.
acrocephaly	A condition in which the top of the head is pointed.
acuity	Acuteness or clearness; amount of sensory perception, especially of vision.
adduction	The act of moving toward a center.
agraphia	Inability to write words, although motor functioning is normal--a type of aphasia*.
albinism	Abnormal, but not pathological whiteness of the skin, hair and eyes. Lack of pigment.

*defined elsewhere

[1] Reproduced, in part, from Karl C. Garrison and Dewey G. Force, Jr., The Psychology of Exceptional Children, Fourth Edition Copyright c 1965, The Ronald Press Company, New York.

albino	A person affected with abnormal whiteness of the skin, hair and eyes. Lack of pigment.
alexia	A language disorder in which the individual, although having normal vision, is incapable of interpreting written words.
ambivalence	A combination of opposing feelings simultaneously toward a person or situation.
amentia	Mental deficiency.
amnesia	Loss of memory due to a brain injury, shock, or similar cause.
anyotonia congenita (ah-mi-o-to'ne-ah) (Oppenheim's Disease)	A rare congenital disease of children marked by general hypotonia* of the muscles.
anomaly (ah-nom'ah-le)	Abnormal; marked deviation from the normal standards.
anoxemia	Deficient aeration of the blood; deficiency in the oxygen supply of the blood.
anoxia (an-ok'se-ah)	Oxygen deficiency resulting from a diminished supply of oxygen to the brain tissues.
anxiety neurosis	A condition characterized by apprehension and fear, and accompanied by other symptoms such as irritability, excitability, and depressed states.
aphasia (ah-fa'ze-ah)	Defect or loss of the power of expression by speech, writing, or signs, or of comprehending spoken or written language.
aphonia	Inability to utter vocal sounds, due to some structural or functional defect in the vocal cords.

* defined elsewhere

apraxia	A brain disorder characterized by loss of ability to manipulate and use common objects and to execute planned movements.
arrhythmia (ah-rith'me-ah)	Disturbed rhythm of heart beat.
arthritis (ar-thri'tis)	Inflammation of a joint.
arthrodesis	The surgical fixation of a joint by fusion of the joint surfaces; artificial ankylosis .
articulatory defects	Indistinct or confusing speech resulting from failure or inability to produce the commonly accepted speech sounds.
astigmatism (ah-stig'mah-tism)	A defective formation of those curved surfaces of the eye which reflect light rays and as a result, light rays are not focused sharply on the retina, but are more or less diffused, thus giving a hazy image.
ataxia (ah-tak'se-ah)	A type of muscular incoordination characterized by lack of balance.
athetoid (ath'e-toid)	Affected with athetosis*.
athetosis (ath-e-to'sis)	Involuntary movements of the head, body, extremities or tongue. A sub-classification of cerebral palsy.
atrophy (at're-fe)	A wasting away or dimunition in size of a tissue, organ or part.
atropine (at'ro-pin)	A drug which suppresses sweating and saliva; dilates the pupils and increases rate of heart beat.
autistic	Too great a preoccupation with the self; often associated with immaturity or mental illness.
autism, infantile	Condition in children in the first several years characterized by the avoidance of meaningful communications with others, repetitive behavior, bizarre behavior, and paradoxical development.

* defined elsewhere

Babinski reflex test (Bah-bin'ske)	An abnormal reaction elicited by stroking or stimulating the sole of the foot. With a positive Babinski reaction the toes extend (especially the great toe) and spread. It occurs in lesions of certain motor tracts in the central nervous system.
basal metabolic rate (B.M.R.)	The minimal heat produced by an individual 14-18 hours after eating and at complete rest but not asleep. It represents the energy expended to maintain the vital processes of life (respiration, circulation, glandular action, etc.)
benzedrine (ben'ze-dren)	A drug which stimulates cerebral activity producing wakefulness and a feeling of well being and loss of appetite. This drug is used to treat minimal brain damage but also misused for addiction.
bilateral	Having two sides; pertaining to both sides.
birth trauma	An injury to the infant received during or due to the process of being born.
blepharitis (blef-ah-ri'tis)	Inflammation of the eyelids.
blindness	Is the lack or loss of sight--the inability to see; 20/200 or less.
brace	An appliance for support of a body part, to relieve weakness or to maintain alignment.
brachial birth palsy (bra'ke-al)	Paralysis or partial paralysis of the arm resulting from injury to the nerves at birth. It may affect the forearm, upper arm or whole arm.
Bradford frame	Rectangular frame of gas pipe to which is attached a heavy sheet of canvas; used as a bed frame in tuberculosis of the spine, and in fracture of the thigh to maintain position.
calcaneus (kal-ka'ne-us)	The heel bone.
Calve-Perthes disease (Legg-Perthes)	A disease characterized by softening and crumbling of the head of the femur that fits into hip socket.

capacity	A potential ability, or one largely inherited but not fully developed.
cardiac (kar'de-ak)	Pertaining to the heart. A person with an organic heart disorder.
cardiograph (kar'de-o-graf)	Instrument for recording action of the heart.
cardiogram (kar'de-o-gram)	A tracing produced by means of the cardiograph.
cardiologist (kar-de-ol'o-jist)	A qualified practitioner who is especially trained in the study and treatment of heart disease.
cardiotomy (kar-de-ot'o-me)	Incision of the heart.
cardiovascular (kar'de-o-vas'ku-lar)	Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.
carditis (kar-di'tis)	Inflammation of the heart.
cartilage (kar'ti-lij)	The gristle or white elastic substance attached to joint surfaces and forming certain parts of the skeleton.
cast	A rigid dressing made of bandage impregnated with plaster of paris or other hardening materials; used for immobilizing parts of the body.
cataract (kat'ah-rakt)	Is an opacity (cloudiness) in the lens of the eye. There are two types of cataracts--(a) senile cataract which is most common and appears frequently in older people; (b) congenital cataract which is found in almost every group of partially-sighted children.
cerebellum (ser-e-bel'um)	A part of the brain behind and below the cerebrum* and occupying the back part of the skull. The cerebellum is concerned in balance or in the coordination of movement.
cerebral (ser'e-bral)	Pertaining to the cerebrum, a portion or division of the brain.

* defined elsewhere

cerebral meningitis	(see meningitis)
cerebral palsy	Weakness or paralysis due to brain lesion. The term is applied to a group of diseases in children marked by paralysis or by disturbances of motion.
cerebrospinal (ser'e-bro-spi'nal)	Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.
Cerebrum (ser'e-brum)	The main portion of the brain occupying the upper part of the cranium.
chorea (ko-re'ah) (St. Vitus Dance)	A nervous disorder with involuntary and irregular jerking movements; it is attended temporarily with irritability, emotional instability. It occurs in children and is often associated with rheumatic fever. This is known as Sydenham's chorea. There is a hereditary form of the disease occurring primarily in adults which is called Huntington's chorea.
choroidal (ko-roi'dal)	Pertaining to the dark brown coat of the eyeball which is full of blood vessels and furnishes nourishment to the retina.
cilia (sil'e-ah)	Small hairs (trachea, inner ear, etc.)
clavicle	The collar bone.
clonus	An abnormal jerking movement in the ankle, it may be induced by suddenly pushing up the foot while the leg is extended.
club foot	a bony deformity of the foot either congenital or acquired in early life.
coccyx (kok'siks)	The small bone at the end of the spine.
coma (ko'mah)	A state of complete loss of consciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused even by the most powerful stimulation.
compensation	A defense mechanism by which an individual covers up or counter-balances a real or imagined inferiority in an effort to reduce tension.

compulsion	Strong tendency to carry out an act which is unnecessary, ridiculous, or even anti-social. Completion of the act disburses underlying anxiety.
concave lens	A concave lens (in eye glasses) is a lens, the surface of which curves toward the eye, although it may not appear to do so.
concussion (kon-kush'un) (of brain)	A condition caused by a violent blow upon the head attended with dizziness, nausea, loss of consciousness, weak pulse and slow respiration.
conflict	A condition that arises when an individual is faced with motives that are incompatible.
congenital (kon-jen'i-tal)	Existing at birth, as for example a brain injury; not necessarily hereditary.
conjuctiva (kon-junk-ti'vah)	The delicate membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the eyeball in front and eyelids in back.
conjunctivitis (kon-junk-te-vi'tis)	Inflammation of the conjunctiva*.
contracture	A shortening or distortion such as of muscle and scar tissue.
convex lens	A convex lens (when referring to eye glasses) is one in which the surface of the lens curves away from the eye.
convulsion	A violent involuntary contraction or series of contractions of voluntary muscles.
cornea (kor'ne-ah)	The transparent structure forming the front part of the external layer of the eyeball.
correlated	Closely connected, systematically or reciprocally related.
cortex (kor'teks)	The outer layer of substance of an organ as distinguished from its inner substance, as cerebral cortex.

* defined elsewhere

coxa (kok'sah)	The hip or hip joint.
coxa plana (kok-sah pla'na)	Flattening and broadening of the head of the femur occurring in Legg-Calve-Perthes* disease.
cretin (kre'tin)	Person affected with cretinism*.
cretinism (kre'tin-izm)	A condition due to congenital lack of thyroid secretion. It is characterized by arrested physical and mental development.
crutch palsy (crutch paralysis)	Paralysis of an arm or of the arms due to pressure of the crutch in the armpit.
cyanosis (si-ah-no'sis)	Blueness of the mucous membranes and sometimes the skin due to insufficient oxygen in the blood as in a "blue baby" (congenital malformation of the heart and blood vessels).
defense mechanism	A technique by means of which anxiety and tensions may be reduced.
delinquency	Violation of the code of the large social group.
dementia praecox	(see schizophrenia)
diaphragm	The muscle-membraneous partition that separates the abdomen from the thorax; one of the primary muscles of respiration.
diathermy (di'ah-ther-me)	The generation of heat in the body tissues due to the resistance offered by the tissues to high frequency electric currents forced through them.
diopter (di-op'ter)	A unit of measurement for refractive power (the power to bring the rays of light into focus).
diplegia (di-ple'je-ah)	Paralysis affecting like parts on both sides of the body; bilateral paralysis; legs more often affected than arms.

* defined elsewhere

diplopia (dip-lo'pe-ah)	The seeing of single objects as double or two; double vision.
dorsal	Pertaining to the back of a part.
dorsiflexion (dor-se-flek'shun)	Flexion or bending as of toes toward the dorsum*.
dorsum	The back, also any part corresponding to the back in position, as of the foot or hand.
drooling	Dripping or flowing of saliva from the mouth.
dyschondroplasia (dis'kon-dro-pla'ze-ah)	A coudition of abnormal growth of cartilage with resultant deformity of the bony skeleton.
dyslalia	Difficulty of speech due to abnormality in the tongue or other organs of speech.
dyspnea (disp-ne'ah)	Abnormality of development.
dystrophy (dis'tro-fē)	Defective nutrition or development.
ego	The self; in psychoanalytic usage, the conscious part of the mind which acts as the mediator between the id and the obstacles to its satisfaction.
egocentric	Centering around the self.
electrocardiogram	A graphic picture of electrical charges by contraction of the heart muscles.
electrocardiograph (e-lek'tro-kar'de-o-graf)	An instrument used in making an electrocardiogram*.
electro-encephalograph (e-lek' 'tro-ensef'ah'lo-graf)	An instrument for recording brain waves or electrical activity of the brain.
electro-encephalogram (E.E.G.)	A record of the brain waves.
emmetropia	Refractive condition of the eye in which vision is normal or perfect.

* defined elsewhere

empyema (em-pi-e'mah)	Accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body, especially in the chest.
encephalitis (en' 'sef-ah-li'tis)	Inflammation of the brain; brain fever.
endocarditis (en' 'do-kar-di'tis)	Inflammation of the endocardium*; a disease generally associated with acute rheumatism.
endocardium (en-do-kar'de-um)	Inner lining membrane of the heart.
endocrine (en'do-krin)	Applied to organs whose function is to secrete into the blood or lymph a substance which plays an important role in metabolism; an internal secretion.
endocrine glands	Organs which produce secretions called hormones which pass into the blood or lymph stream.
endocrinologist (en' 'do-krin-ol-o-jist)	A worker in the subject of endocrinology or a physician who treats diseases arising from disordered internal secretions.
endogenous	From within; often used to describe a condition arising from factors within such as an hereditary condition.
endothelium (en-do-the'le-um)	The layer of cells which lines the inner surfact of the heart, blood vessels and other closed cavities.
epilepsy (ep'e-lep-se)	A chronic condition characterized by seizures of varying duration in which there is a loss of consciousness with or without a succession of convulsions.
epilepsy (petit mal)	Condition seen more in childhood with periodic loss of consciousness, sometimes with falling and without convulsive movements. Duration is 3 to 11 seconds.
epilepsy (grand mal)	A seizure in which there are severe convulsions and loss of consciousness, or coma.

* defined elsewhere

epilepsy (jacksonian)	Epilepsy mainly limited to one side and often to one group of muscles.
epilepsy (psychomotor)	An epileptic equivalent in which the patient performs motor acts which he cannot remember having done.
epiphyseal arrest (ep-e-fiz'e-al)	An operation designed to stop the growth of a bone at the epiphysis*.
epiphysis (e-pif'is-is)	A growing portion of bone separated from the main portion in early life by cartilage, but later becoming a part of the larger bone.
epiphysitis (e-pif' 'e-si-tis)	Inflammation of an epiphysis*, or the cartilage which separates it from the main bone.
Erb's palsy	The upper arm (shoulder) type of birth palsy.
erythroblast (e-rith'ro=blast)	One of the nucleated cells of the type from which red blood corpuscles are developed.
exogenous	From without, often used to describe a condition arising from factors without, such as a nonhereditary condition.
extroversion	Literally, a turning outward (see also introversion).
facing reality	Accepting the conditions and objects in the world as they actually exist.
fascia (fash'e-ah)	A sheet or band of fibrous tissue which covers the body under the skin and encloses muscles and certain organs.
febrile (feb'ril)	Pertaining to fever; feverish.
femur	The thigh bone.
fibula	The outer and smaller of the two leg bones below the knee.

* defined elsewhere

fibroplasia (fi-bro-pla'se-ah)	The formation of fibrous tissue, as in the healing of wounds.
field-cultural	The impact of cultural forces in relation to the environmental setting in which they operate.
flaccid (flak'sid)	In muscle, lack of tone or weakness such as occurs in lesions or nerves.
flexion (flek'shun)	The art of being flexed, or condition of being bent.
flexor	A muscle that flexes a joint.
fragilitas ossium (frah-jil'e-tas os'sium)	A disease in which the bones are abnormally brittle and therefore, subject to fractures following slight injury.
Friedreich's Disease (ataxia)	An inherited disease usually beginning in childhood or youth. It is characterized by ataxia*, speech impairment, curvature of the spine, paralysis of muscles especially of the lower extremities.
frustration	The perception of an interference with the satisfaction of a need or drive.
functional murmur	(Also called physiological or accidental murmur) A murmur of the heart found in 50 - 70% of growing children at some time during their school years. This murmur is not associated with anything structurally wrong with the heart.
gait	The manner or style of walking.
ganglion (gang'le-on)	Collection of mass of nerve cells that serve as a center of nervous control. Also, a sac which acts to lubricate tendons.
gastrocnemius (gas-trok-ne'me-us)	The muscle which extends the foot* at the ankle and flexes the tibia* on the femur. (calf muscle)
gland	An organ that produces a secretion.

* defined elsewhere

glaucoma (glaw-ko'mah)	Is an insidious eye disease caused by difficulty in the circulation of the fluid substance in the front part of the interior of the eyeball; and this condition results in abnormal pressure within the eyeball; eyeball hardens, and blindness often results if treatment is delayed.
gluteus maximus (gloo-te' us max'i-mus)	That muscle which extends, abducts* and rotates the thigh outward. Commonly known as the buttock muscle.
group therapy	Group psychotherapy; the treatment of several individuals as a group.
grand mal	A severe convulsion with cry, falling, arching of the back, and tonic and clonic movements of arms and legs. Breathing is interrupted and there is confusion of drowsiness afterward.
hamstring	The muscles of the posterior aspect of the thigh which flex the knee and extend the hip.
heliotherapy	The treatment of a disease by exposing the body to the sun's rays produced artificially as by an ultra-violet lamp.
hemiplegia (hem-e-ple'je-ah)	Paralysis of one side of the body.
hemoglobin (he-mo-globin)	The oxygen-carrying red pigment of the red blood corpuscles.
hemophilia (he-mo-fil'e'ah)	A hereditary blood disease characterized by delayed clotting and consequent difficulty in checking hemorrhage. It is inherited by males through the mother.
hemophiliac (he-mo-fil'e-ak)	A person subject to hemophilia*.
hererosexual	Referring to the opposite sex in matters relating to love and sexual attraction.
homosexual	Referring to the same sex; preference for members of the same sex as potential sex objects.
hordeolum (sty) (hor-de'o-lum)	The inflammation of one or more of the glands of the eyelids.

* defined elsewhere

humerus	The bone between the shoulder and elbow.
hydrocephalus (hi-dro-sef'ah-lus)	A condition characterized by abnormal increase in the amount of cerebrospinal fluid and accompanied by dilation of the cerebral* ventricles*. The disease causes enlargement of the head and prominence of forehead; it may produce atrophy of the brain, mental retardation and convulsions.
hydrotherapy	The use of water in treating disease.
hyperemia (hi-per-e'me-ah)	Excess of blood in any part of the body.
hyperopia (hi-per-o-pe-ah)	Farsightedness; the lack of refracting power sufficient to focus the light rays reflected from objects close to the eyes. In hyperopia, the eye is too short from front to back.
hyperthyroidism	A condition due to excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland and characterized by increased basal metabolism.
hypertonia (hi-per-to'ne-ah)	Excessive tone, tension or activity.
hypertrophy (hi-per'tro-fe)	The abnormal enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or part.
hypochondria	Unnecessary pre-occupation with physical health and overconcern about physical well being. Generally, secondary to maternal rejection.
hypotonia (hi-po-to'ne-ah)	Diminished tension; reduction in muscle tone.
hysteria	A neurosis characterized by changes in motor function or sensory function on a psychological basis.
id	In psychoanalytic usage, the unconscious dynamic part of the self; reservoir of the primitive drives which constantly demand satisfaction.

* defined elsewhere

idiocy (id'e-o-se)	Complete congenital imbecility; extreme mental deficiency.
idiopathic	Of unknown cause.
idiosyncrasy	Characteristic or trait peculiar to an individual.
identification	The defense mechanism by which an individual identifies himself with person, groups, institutions, or objects as a means of satisfying certain needs or relieving frustrations.
incidence	Range of occurence or influence of a condition or disease.
individuality	That which differentiates one person from another.
infantile	Reverting to infant characteristics or traits.
infantile paralysis	(See poliomyelitis)
inferiority feeling	An attitude characterized by lack of confidence, feelings of unworthiness and inadequacy.
infrared	Radiations below the red end of the visible spectrum with wave lengths 7700-500,000 units often used for therapeutic application of heat.
internist	A physician who has had special training in diagnosis and care of internal diseases.
introversion	Literally, a turning inward (see also extroversion).
iris (i'ris)	The circular pigmeted membrane behind the cornea, perforated by the pupil; the colored part of the eye.
iritis (i-ri'tis)	Inflammation of the iris.
Jacksonian epilepsy	A form of epilepsy in which the seizure is limited to one leg or to one part of the body, usually without the loss of consciousness.

jaundice (jawn'dis)	Yellowness of the eyes, skin, urine and sweat due to the presence of bile pigments in the blood stream.
keratitis (ker-ah-ti'tis)	Inflammation of the cornea.
kyphosis (ki-fo'sis)	Humpback, abnormal curvature and dorsal* prominence of the vertebral column.
lacrimal gland (lak're-mal)	Tear gland.
Legg-Calve Perthes Disease	(See octeochondritis).
lens	The transparent, slightly convex disc like part of the eye behind the pupil.
lesion	Change in tissue resulting from injury or disease.
leukocyte (lu'ko-sit)	White blood cell.
leukemia (lu-ke'me-ah)	A fatal disease of the blood forming organs, characterized by a marked increase in the number of white blood cells in the blood and the presence of immature cells.
level of aspiration	Goal or standard of achievement one sets for himself.
libido	A psychoanalytic concept referring to psychic vital drive of the individual.
ligament (lig'ah-ment)	Any tough, fibrous band which connects bones or supports organs.
lordosis (lor-do'sis)	Curvature of the spinal column with a forward convexity.
lumbar	Pertaining to the lower back.
lumbar spine	The part of the spine between the last rib and sacrum; it consists of 5 vertebrae.
macrocephaly	Abnormal condition involving an enlargement of the head.

* defined elsewhere

malnutrition	Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.
mandible (man'di-bl)	The horse shoe shaped bone forming the lower jaw.
malformation	Any congenital irregularity or irregular development in the formation or correlation of parts in an organism.
mannerism	Habitual, automatic oddity of behavior .
maturation	Growth and development resulting from inner forces.
maxilla (mak-wil'ah)	One of the two bones forming the upper jaw.
membrane	A thin layer of tissue which covers a surface or divides a space or organ.
meninges (me-nin'jez)	The membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord.
meningitis	Inflammation of the meninges. Cerebral meningitis may be due to trauma, tuberculosis, or to extension of inflammation from neighboring structures. Spinal meningitis is an inflammation of the members of the brain and spinal cord.
mental age	Level of intelligence in terms of the age when the average child reaches that level.
mental deficiency	Often used as a synonym for feeble-mindedness.
metabolism (me-tab'o-lizm)	The process by which the body transforms food into energy.
microcephalus (mi-cro-sef'al-us)	Having a small head.
monoplegia (mon-o-ple'je-ah)	Paralysis of a single limb.
multiple sclerosis (skle-ro'sis)	A progressive disease of the central nervous system causing in young adults weakness, incoordination, spasticity and involuntary movements of the eyeballs.

muscle spasm	An involuntary, convulsive muscular contraction.
myelitis (mi-el-i'tis)	Inflammation of the spinal cord.
myocarditis (mi' 'o-kar-di'tis)	Inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart.
myositis (mi-o-si'tis)	Inflammation of voluntary muscle.
myotonia (mi-o-to'ne-ah)	Increased muscle tone due to disease of the nervous system.
myopia (mi-o'pe-ah)	Near sightedness, or short sightedness; defective eyesight due to too great a refractive power (power to deflect light) of the eye, so that the light rays coming from an object beyond a certain distance are focused in front of the retina.
myxedema	A disorder characterized by lethargy and dullness resulting from a lack of thyroid secretion.
negativism	A form of behavior characterized by rebelliousness, stubbornness, or refusal to follow suggestions or to face reality.
nephritis (ne-fri'tis)	Inflammation of the kidney.
neurasthenia	A psychoneurosis characterized by aches, pains, fatihue, irritability, and bodily discomfort.
neuritis (nu-ri'tis)	Inflammation of a nerve. The condition is attended by pain and tenderness over the nerve.
neurologist (nu-rol'o-jist)	A physician specializing in disorders of the brain, spinal cord, or peripheral nerves.
neurosis (nu-ro'sis)	A nervous disease more especially one without organic change in the nervous system.
neurosurgery (nu-ro-sur'jer-e)	Surgery of the nervous system.

nystagmus (nis-tag'mus)	An involuntary rapid movement of the eyeball, which may be either lateral, vertical, rotary or mixed.
obesity	The accumulation of fat that is detrimental to health.
obsession	Repetitive thought which is annoying, unpleasant, or threatening, and which the individual consciously knows to be false but which cannot be kept from consciousness.
obstetrical paralysis	A paralysis due to injuries received at birth.
obstetrician (ob-ste-trish'un)	A physician who practices obstetrics*.
obstetrics (ob-stet'riks)	The art of managing childbirth cases; that branch of medicine which deals with management of pregnancy and labor.
occipital (ok-sip'i-tal)	Pertaining to the back of the head.
occupational therapy	The use of the arts and crafts in treating disease for promoting relaxation, coordination and for strength.
oculist (ok'u-list)	One who is expert in the diseases of the eye.
ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'o-jist)	A physician especially trained in the eye and its diseases.
ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'e-je)	The sum of knowledge concerning the eye and its diseases.
optic atrophy	Degeneration of the optic nerve manifested by a shrinking or wasting.
optician (op-tish'an)	A maker of optical instruments or glasses.
optic nerve	The optic nerve is a composite body actually made up of a very large number of nerves. Starting with the nerve ends of the retina, the fibers converge toward a place at the back of the eye known as the "optic disk," (the area of the retina where optic nerve enters) through which the nerve fibers pass the nerve of sight.

* defined elsewhere

optometrist (op-tom'e-trist)	A technician trained to measure vision and fit glasses.
organismic age	Age of an individual based upon the average of a number of different ages, such as skeletal age, mental age, educational age, social age.
orthopedics (or-tho-pe'diks)	The branch of surgery which deals with the correction of deformities and with the treatment of chronic disease of the joints and spine.
orthopedist (or-tho-pe'dist)	One who practices orthopedics*.
orthopsychiatry	The field of psychiatry especially concerned with mental disorder during childhood and adolescence.
Osgood-Schlatter disease	A condition marked by pain and swelling of the tibia just below the knee cap.
ossification	Formation of bone; state or process of being converted into bone.
osteitis (os-te-i'tis)	Inflammation of a bone; the disease is marked by enlargement of the bone, tenderness and a dull aching pain.
osteochondritis (os'te-o-kon-dri'tis)	Inflammation of both bone and cartilage.
osteogenesis imperfecta (os' 'te-o-jen'e-sis im-per-fec'ta)	(see fragilitas ossium)
osteoma (os-te-o'mah)	A bone tumor.
osteomyelitis (os' 'te-o-mi-e-li'tis)	Inflammation of bone caused by pus forming organisms. It may remain localized or may spread through the bon bone to involve the marrow, cortex and periosteum.
palsy (pawl'ze)	A synonym for paralysis, used in connection with certain special forms as to denote incomplete paralysis.

* defined elsewhere

paralysis (pay-ral'is-is)	Loss or impairment of motor function in a part due to lesion of the neural or muscular mechanism.
paraplegia (par-ah-ple'je-ah)	Paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body, both motion and sensation being affected.
paraplegic (par-ah-plej'ik)	Pertaining to or of the nature of paraplegia.
partial vision	The ability to see less than a normal person as determined by the results of standard test of one's vision; 20/70 to 20/200 range of partial vision.
patella (pah-tel'ah)	The kneecap.
pathology	Condition produced by disease or injury.
pediatrician (pe-de-ah-trish'un)	A specialist in the treatment of children's diseases.
pediatrics	That branch of medicine which treats of the child, his diseases, development and care.
pelvis	The basin shaped ring of bone in the lower part of the trunk; it supports the spinal column.
perception	The receiving of an impression through the senses.
pericarditis (per''e-kar-di'tis)	Inflammation of the pericardium.
pericardium (per-e-kar'de-um)	The membranous sac which contains the heart.
periosteum (per-e-os'te-um)	The tough fibrous membrane surrounding a bone.
perseveration (per-sev-er-a'shun)	Involuntary persistence of one reply or idea in response to various questions; also a condition in which a movement is repeated.

personality profile	A graphic representation of the personality characteristics or traits of an individual.
petit mal	A mild epileptiform seizure characterized by dizziness or other sensations rather than by convulsions.
phalanges (fa-lan'jez)	Any bones of a finger or toe.
physical therapy	Treatment of disability, injury and disease by such measures as massage, exercise, application of heat, light, water and electricity.
physique	Bodily structure and organization.
physiotherapy (fiz''e-o-ther'ah-pe)	Treatment of disease by the physical properties of heat, light, water or other mechanical means.
pneumoencephalogram (nu-mo-ensef'al-o-gram)	An x-ray picture of the brain after air injection.
pneumothorax (nu-mo-tho'rax)	An accumulation of air or gas in the chest. It may be induced intentionally by the injection of nitrogen and is employed for the purpose of collapsing the lung in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
poliomyelitis (pol''e-o-mi-e-li'tis)	Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord; infantile paralysis.
potential	Existing in possibility, not in actuality; the highest level at which a person could perform.
prescription	Pre (before) scribe (write). Write or order preparation of drugs.
precocious	Early or rapid development.
profile chart	Graph or curve formed by uniting the points representing one's scores on each of several kinds of tests or performances.
progressive muscular atrophy	Progressive wasting of muscles with paralysis due to degeneration of the spinal cord.

projection	Ascribing to others the ideas, feelings or attitudes which the individual himself has, but which he does not desire to recognize or face.
projective technique	A testing method in which the subject is required to ascribe his own thoughts and feelings to a stimulus of relatively high ambiguity. Designed to determine personal characteristics.
pronation (pro-na'shun)	The act of turning the palm of the hand downward.
prosthesis (pros'the-sis)	An artificial part, such as an artificial eye, arm or leg.
pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy	A disease of the muscles beginning with enlargement of the muscles and followed later by wasting.
psychasthenia	A psychoneurosis characterized by abnormal fears, obsessions and compulsions.
psychiatry (si-ki'ah-tre)	That branch of medicine which deals with mental disorders and their recognition and treatment.
psychoanalysis (si'ko-ah-nal'e-sis)	Technique and theoretical school developed by Freud to explore personality function and as a treatment of some psychiatric disorders.
psychogenic	Originating in one's mental and emotional life.
psychoneurosis	A mental or emotional disturbance which affects only part of the personality and which is not of sufficient severity to make a person dangerous to society. In this text, used interchangeably with neurosis.
psychopath	Behavior pattern associated with poor impulse control, antisocial acts, and shallow relationships.
psychosis	Illness characterized by major unawareness of reality.

psychosomatic	Pertaining to impaired bodily function of psychological origin.
psychotherapy (si-ko-ther'ah-pe)	That form of therapy which employs psychologic methods in the treatment of functional nervous disorders.
ptosis (to'sis)	Drooping of the upper eyelid.
pupil	The opening at the center of the iris of the eye for the transmission of light.
quadriplegia (kwod-re-ple'je-ah)	Paralysis of all four limbs.
R. H. factor	A blood factor which may cause blood transfusion reactions and in new born cause erythroblastosis* fetalis.
radiologist (ra-de-ol'o-jist)	Same as roentgenologist.
radiology	The science of radiation which includes x-ray and radium.
radius	The bone on the outer or thumb side of the forearm.
rationalization	The justification of one's behavior through plausible and acceptable but actually irrelevant and unimportant motives.
reflex (re'fleks)	An automatic action or motion often elicited by tapping a muscle tendon.
repression	The closing off from conscious awareness of painful memories or thoughts distateful to the self.
retina	The innermost structure of the eye formed by the expansion of the optic nerve and covering the back part of the eye.
retinal	Pertaining to the retina.
retinal fibroplasia	The formation of fibrous tissue on the retina.
retrolental fibroplasia	Persistence of the embryonic vascular tissue of the lens and/or growth of embryonic tissue behind the lens.

* defined elsewhere

rheumatic fever (ru-mat'ik)	A generalized disease which involves the entire body but which has particular affinity for the joints and connective tissue early in the disease, and often creates a long lasting inflammation of the heart. The latter may lead to permanent heart damage, but not always. The fever seems to follow hemolytic streptococcal infections by 2-3 weeks in many children.
rheumatic heart disease	Permanent damage of the heart valves (usually mitral or aortic valves) as a result of rheumatic fever in the past.
rheumatism (ru'mah-tizm)	A disease marked by inflammation of the connective tissue structures of the body, especially the muscles and joints.
rheumatoid arthritis (ru'mah-toid)	A form of chronic joint inflammation attended by moderate pain and which may produce progressive deformity. In children this may be associated with severe febrile* illness. Also the disease shows spontaneous remission from time to time. (Involvement of the heart is rare.)
rickets (rik'ets)	A deficiency disease of infancy and childhood due to lack of vitamin D. The normal process of ossification is disturbed causing bending, distortion and nodular enlargements of the bones.
rigidity (re-jid'i-te)	Stiffness or inflexibility.
roentgenologist (rent-gen-ol'o-jist)	A physician who devotes himself to diagnosis and treatment by the roetgen rays (x-rays).
sacrum (sa'krum)	A curved triangular bone composed of five united vertebrae forming the posterior boundary of the pelvis.
scapula (skap'u-lah)	The shoulder blade.
schizophrenia	Psychosis occurring more often in young people and associated with delusions, hallucinations, and other thought disturbance.

* defined elsewhere

Scissors gait	Gait characterized by crossing of the legs due usually to spasm of the adductor* muscles of the thigh.
sclerosis (skle-ro'sis)	Induration or hardening.
sclerotic (skle-rot'ik)	Hard.
scoliosis (sko-le-o'sis)	Curvature of the spine.
Snellen's Chart	A chart which presents objects, symbols, letters and/or numbers of graded sizes drawn to a definite scale. Used as a rough screening vision.
spasm	A sudden, violent involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles.
spasm (clonic and tonic)	Involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles. When characterized by alternate contractions and relaxation it is a clonic spasm; when persistent, a tonic spasm.
spastic (spas'tik)	Hypertonis* so that muscles are stiff and the movements awkward.
spastic hemiplegia	A condition in which one hemisphere or side of the body is affected with spasticity.
spasticity (spas-tis-i-te)	Marked hypertonus of muscles.
spina bifida (spi'nah bif'ida)	A congenital malformation consisting of a defect in the vertebrae through which the contents of the spinal canal may protrude.
spinal column	The back bone is composed of 33 vertebrae: 7 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral and 4 coccygeal.
spinal meningitis (spi'nal men-in-ji'tis)	An inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

* defined elsewhere

spinal puncture	The introduction of a needle into the fluid surrounding the spinal cord for withdrawal of spinal fluid for diagnostic purposes.
splint	Appliance for the fixation of a limb or other part of the body.
stenosis (ste-no'sis)	Narrowing or diminution of any heart passage or cavity.
sternum	The breast bone.
strabismus (strah-biz'mus)	Crossed eyes.
sublimation	Redirection of energy into acceptable or realistic channels.
subluxation (sub-luk-sa'shun)	An incomplete or partial dislocation.
super ego	Psychic apparatus postulated by Freud which incorporates moral and ethical values and/or childish images of these.
supination (su-pi-na'shun)	The act of turning the palm of the hand or the foot upward.
syndrome	An aggregate of symptoms which characterize a certain disease or disorder.
talipes (tal'i-pez)	Clubfoot; a deformity of the foot in which it is twisted out of position.
talipes equinus (e-qui'nus)	Foot deformity in which the person walks on toes or forefoot, often due to contracted heel cord.
talipes valgus (val'gus)	A clubfoot on which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot, the sole being turned outward.
talipes varus (va'rus)	A clubfoot on which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot, the sole being turned inward.
therapist (ther'ah-pist)	A person skilled in the treatment of disease.

therapy (ther'ah-pe)	Any method used to treat a disease or condition.
thorax (tho'raks)	The chest.
thrombosis (throm-bo'sis)	The formation of a plug or clot in the blood vessel or in one of the cavities of the heart from coagulation of the blood.
thyroid (thi'roid)	A gland in the neck near the larynx; it contains an organic iodine compound--thyroxin. Congenital absence of the thyroid causes cretinism*. Related to the basal metabolic rate.
tibia (tib'e-ah)	The inner and larger of the leg bones below the knee.
tic	A spasmodic moving or twitching of a group of muscles which on the surface bears no relation to the individual's problems.
tonus	Partial contraction of a muscle, leading to muscle firmness or rigidity.
torticollis (tor-te-kol'is)	A contracted state of the cervical muscles producing twisting of the neck and unnatural position of the head.
trachoma (trak-ko-mah)	An infectious disease of the eyes, which is believed to be caused by a virus. It causes a chronic inflammation of the eye.
traction (trak'shun)	Act of drawing or pulling.
trauma (traw'mah)	Any injury to the body caused by violence; a physical wound or an emotional shock leaving a deep psychological impression.
traumatic experience	A sudden difficult situation that arouses a feeling of helplessness.
tremor (trem'or)	An involuntary trembling or quivering.

* defined elsewhere

triplegia (tri-ple'je-ah)	Three limbs involved.
tuberculosis (tu-ber-ku-lo'sis)	An infectious disease caused by tubercle bacilli. Any part of the body may be affected.
tuberosity (tu-ber-os i-te)	A protuberance on a bone.
ulna (ul'nah)	The inner and larger bone of the forearm, on the side of the little finger.
unconscious	A psychoanalytic concept referring to that portion of the mind which influences the individual's thinking and actions, and of which the individual is not consciously aware.
ventricle (ven'tre-k'l)	Any small cavity, especially either one of the two lower (right and left) cavities of the heart or any one of the several cavities of the brain.
vertebrae (ver'te-brah)	Any one of 33 bones of the spinal column.
vertigo (ver'te-go)	Dizziness or disorder of the equilibrium.
withdrawal	Avoidance of facing any annoying, unpleasant situation.
wry-neck	(See torticollis)

- PART B -

BRANCHES OR "SPECIALTIES" OF MEDICINE

Art and Science of Medicine:	Art is "doing" or "practice". Science is knowledge.
Clinical Medicine:	The applied aspects of medicine, especially in regard to illness. Although the root word refers to a bed, a clinic is often a setting without beds.
Doctor:	Highest degree of any learned profession.
Doctors of Medicine:	An individual trained formally to meet certain academic requirements leading to such a degree.
House Staff:	Junior physicians who by tradition, live within a medical institution but who, in reality, may be elsewhere but at the disposal of the institution; externs, interns, residents or fellows.
Preclinical Medicine:	The freshman and sophomore years of medical school with emphasis on the "basic sciences" of anatomy, histology, biochemistry, pathology, bacteriology and physiology.
Staff Doctors:	Physicians who are attached to a medical institution.

General Medicines:	Specialty followed:	Designated as:
Anesthesiology	Render insensitive	Anesthesiolog-ist Anesthet-ist
Cardiology	Heart	Cardiolog-ist
Cytology	Cell	Cytolog-ist
Dermatology	Skin	Dermatolog-ist
Endocrinology	Glands-inward secretion	Endocrinolog-ist
Gastro-enterology	Stomach and Intestines	Gastro-enterolog-ist
General Medicine	Non-specialized	General Practitioner
General Surgery	Chiefly surgery of the abdomen, but also surgery of the skin, etc.	Surgeon
Genito-urology	Generate (reproductive)	Genitourolog-ist
Gerontology	Aged	Gerontolog-ist
Gynecology	Female diseases only	Gynecolog-ist

Histology	Cellular structure-normal or abnormal	Histolog-ist
Internal Medicine	Internal diseases, non-surgical	Intern-ist
Laryngology	Voice Box	Laryngolog-ist
Medical Diagnosis	Determines diagnosis (does not treat)	Diagnos-tician
Neonatology	Evaluation and treatment of the newborn	Neonatalog-ist
Neurology	Nerve	Neurolog-ist
Neurosurgery	Neuro-nerve C.N.S. only brain - spine	Neurosurgeon
Oncology	Tumor	Oncolog-ist
Ophthalmology	Eye	Ophthalmolog-ist
Oral Surgery	Oral-mouth, teeth, gums	Oral Surgeon
Orthodontia	Ortho-straight teeth	Orthodont-ist
Otology	Ear	Otolog-ist
Otorhinolaryngology	Ear-nose-throat	Otorhinolaryngolog-ist
Pathology	Pathos-disease (bad cells, arrangement)	Patholog-ist
Pediatrics	Child or children	Pediatri-cian
Pediatric Surgery	Surgery in children	Pediatric Surgeon
Pedodontia	Ped/child-odontia/teeth	Pedodont-ist
Periodontology	Peri/around: odontia	Periodont-ist
Pharmacology	Action of drugs	Pharmacolog-ist
Pharmacy	Drug house or supply	Pharmac-ist
Plastic Surgery	Reconstruction surgery	Plastic Surgeon
Proctology	Rectum	Proctolog-ist
Prosthodontia	Prosthesis/false: odontia	Prosthodont-ist
Psychiatry	Nerve-mind (nervous-mental)	Psychiatr-ist
Psychology	Mind	Psycholog-ist
Radiology	Rays (x-ray or radium)	Radiolog-ist
Rhinology	Nose	Rhinolog-ist
Roentgenology	Ray energy (Roentgen-man's name)	Roentgenolog-ist
Thoracic Surgery	Chest	Thoracic Surgeon
Urology	Urine-urinary	Urolog-ist
Vascular Surgery	Blood vessels only	Vascular Surgeon

Examinations by use of a Scope introduced into area involved for direct vision:

Bronchoscopy	Bronchi-airways in lungs	Bronchoscop-ist
Cystoscopy	Cysto-bladder	Cystoscop-ist
Esophagoscopy	Esophagus-gullet	Esophagoscop-ist
Laryngoscopy	Larynx-voice box	Laryngoscop-ist
Peritoneoscopy	Peritoneum-abdominal cavity	Peritoneoscop-ist
Proctoscopy	Procto-rectum	Proctoscop-ist

THERAPY - TREATMENT (Most commonly seen)

Anti-biotic	Purified by-products of living organisms used to suppress the growth of other organisms.
Chemotherapy	Using given chemicals internally or on the skin as drugs.
Conservative	Customary, delaying, or conventional treatment.
Definitive	Definite or specific for eradication.
Glucose	Sugar water - given I. V.
Hydrotherapy	Water bath.
Intramuscular (I.M.)	Intra-thru, muscular-muscles.
Intravenous (I.V.)	Intra-thru, venous-veins.
Normal Saline	Sal-salt solution given I.V.
Palliative	To reduce pain, discomfort - not curative.
Physiotherapy	By physical means - massage, exercise, etc.
Psychotherapy	The peculiar experience between individuals of limited duration conducted by a professional individual to resolve emotional or related problems of the other.
Radiation Therapy	By x-ray or radium.
Radical	Extreme, experimental, unusual, or very complete treatment.
Subcutaneous (Sub Q)	Sub-below, cutaneous-skin.
Thermo-therapy	By heat.

- PART C -

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS:

a.c. - before meals
B.I.D.- twice a day
C.C. - chief complaint
D.O.A.- dead on arrival
H.P.I.- history of present illness
p.c. - after meals
P.I. - present illness
p.r.n.- as needed
RBC - red blood cells
Rx. - treatment
T.I.D.- three times a day
WBC - white blood cells

STATES:

Comatose	- Depressed consciousness to the extent that the individual does not respond to painful stimulation.
Delirious	- De (from) off track - hallucinations - illusions, etc.
Incoherent	- In (not) in sequence - rambling talk.
Incontinent	- Not able to control bowels or bladder.
Irrational	- Ir (not) rational (sane).
Unconscious	- Un (not) conscious (mind).